AND TO WATER TRAINING MERCANIST WITH THE WATER

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BREADWAY THEATRE, Broadway FAIRY CIRCLE WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - Wandming Minstrel-John Jones - Dreds of Dreadful Res. DOWERT THEADRE, Rowary-VENICO RESERVED-SOOD'S MINETRELS - Kochanies' Hall-off Broadway

New York, Friday, July 27, 1855.

We have news from Utah Territory to the 6th oh, which in a week later than previous advices. The Mormons in the valley of the Great Salt Lake were anticipating a famine. The crickets, grass-hoppers and locusts devoured everything in the selds and gardens, and, in spite of active and unecasing efforts to counteract their depredations rity. Add to this calamity the ravages of the In--who seem to have again broken from the centrol of the whites-and it will be admitted that the Latter Day Saints are in a bad way, to say nothing of flour selling at six dollars per hundred. and very scarce at that price. In view of this state of things, Brigham Young, who had just returned from a jaunt through the country, delivered an address, wherein he advised the faith ful to take abort excursions with their families, taking care, however, to leave the bibles at home. Young acknowledges to the possession of ninety wives and of children a multitude, and he believes is would promote their health and cheer them up to camp out. The ravages of the insects and the total destruction of the crops, suggest the probability of the Mormons abandoning their settlements at Great Balt Lake City. Supplies cannot be procured nearer than San Bernardino, which is eight hundred miles distant, and the excursions recommended by the Governor may be but the preliminary to a general movement. Hon, John M. Barnhisel, late delegate to Congress from Utah, arrived at his home on the

The proceedings of the Kansas Legislature. se far an received, are published in to day's pa per. Among other important bills introduced, cas which requires the payment of one dollar poil tax by all legal voters, and restricts the sight of suffrage to citizens of the United States. and those who have declared on oat's their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the provisions of the Kanass-Nebraska act. Our Washington despatch gives a list of the appohitments recently made to the army from civil life, also the promotions of officers already in the

5th June in good health.

The European mail brings us news from Brazil and other parts of South America, a synopsis of which may be found in another column. Trade was very dull. The Legislature was in session at Rio Janeiro on the 14th ult., and the Chamber of Depu ties had passed a bill to regulate the number, pay, &c., of the land forces of the empire. The city sepresented as healthy, and among the exuses or death published in the daily lists we see no cases of yellow fever, though what is called permissions fever The telegraph reports that the yellow fever is in-

escaring at New Orleans, though the disease has not assumed a virulent type. There were sixty three draths of fever in the hospitals last week The fever continues at Gosport, Va., but is still confined to the infected district.

Ex-Senator Jere. Clemens, of Alabama, has pub-Rahed a long letter in the Huntsville Advocate, in which he defines his position in favor of the Know Nothing platform. His production contains no thing new in the way of argument in support of the principles and objects of the American party. In the Supreme Court, special term, yesterday

Judge Cowles decided against the motion to admit to bail Paudeen, alias Patrick McLaughlin, implieated in the murder of Bill Poole.

At Bosten on Wednesday afternoon, at the exhibusion of the charmed girl and the black snake, about which so much has been said lately in the ers, the repille bit the child, and the latter seemed to be in great fear. The father was ar-sested and taken before the police magistrates, and assaulting it by means of the snake. After an examination he was held to bait in the sum of \$500 for trial. In the opinion of those who have examired into the matter the whole affair of the make-charmed girl is an imposture of the rankest

Full particulars of the Coney Island calamity will be found elsewhere. The body of Miss Elliot has been recovered, and will be interred to day, from her residence in East New York. The father's body has not yet been found. This sad affair is one of the most thrilling and romantic that has occurred for some time, and the conduct of idias Eiliot, in preferring to perish herself rather they imperil the life of her lover, is one of the most remerkable instances of woman's devotion on re

The Directors of the New York Central Railroad met at Albany sesterday, and deplaced a dividend of lour per cent from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st instant. dividend is payable on the 20th of August. It is stated that, after paying all demands, the company will still bave a surplus of \$119,974 41.

We give in another column the call of the Tem perance State Committee for a State Convention of the friends of the Prohibitory Liquor isw, to be held at Utica, on the 27th of September, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be chosen at the next election.

The brig John Boynton, which arrived on the 25th met, from Port an Prince, was incorrectly reported to have lost seven passengers by fever. The only persons connected with the vessel who died were the chief mate and the seaman, whose names were

given yesterday.

The mes of cotton yesterday, were confined to a hw hundred bales at steady prices. The decline in Liverpool proved less than what had been antidipatders, consequently, exhibited better spirits and were disposed to be stronger in their views Flour was dull, and common to extra State ranged from \$7.50 a \$8; among the sales were about 2,000 bbls, common State brands for export, at \$7 50. Ms. ryland good white wheat sold at \$1 95, and Georgia red, from \$1 76 a \$1 80. Another considerable lot of good Delaware red, said to be for expert to Prance, at \$1 75. Corn was steady, but less active. at 90c. a 9050., with small lots at 91c. Pork was steady. Sugare were firm and active: the sales are braced 2,500 a 3,000 hhds. at full prices. Coffice was firm and higher, with sales of about 1,700 bags of Rio. Freights were unchanged.

GOVERNOR REEDER AND THE KANSAS LEGIS-LATURE.—The Governor of Kansas has been notively engaged in vetoing the bills of the new Legislature, who, in their turn, have been amusing themselves by passing their bills over his bead. It is still rumored that, for the sake of peace, the Governor will be removed. Very likely; but in deference to Colonel Forney the change will most probably be delayed till the Legislature adjourns. While the Kitchen is with the Governor, the Missourians must be

Mexico-Progress of the Revolutionists-inc.

On' latest advices from Mexico represent the progress of the revolutionists in that country, from Matamoros to Acapulco, as almost certain to result either in the overthrow of Santa Anna and a complete reconstruction of the central government, or in the secession of three or four of the Northern and Western States, and their organization into an independent republic, a la Texas, with precisely the same ultimate object in view. A glance at the revolutionary movements on the Pacific side, and on the Rio Grande, and their formidable character, admonish us that a crisis is at band in Mexican affairs of the highest importance to that unhappy country, to us, and to the "balance of power" on this continent.

Under the leadership of Vidanri, and the inextinguishable Carvajal, the Northern revolutionists were marching down from Monterey upon the towns of the Rio Grande, their destination being Materiares. There they will have to meet Gen. Well, one of Santa Anna's most active officers in the war with the Texas, a man of much experience and undoubted courage and skill in border fighting; but represented to be sadly deficient in troops. The prevailing belief, in consequence, was that Woll would be vanquished-that the independence of the Northern States of Mexico will be speedily secured, and that their "manifest destiny" will very soon appear in a proposition for annexation to the United States.

The rebels under Alvarez, Comonfort and others, on the Pacific coast, whose headquarters are at Acapulco, seem to hold a secure footing in that quarter of the republic. His Serene Highness has made several campaigns of late in that direction ; but, thus far, he shows that since his invasion of Texas, and his campaigns of 1847 against Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, he has learned that prudence is a military quality which is sometimes safer than reckless desperation. In a word, the once dashing Napoleon has become the Fabius of Mexico, and a perfect model of discretion, in keeping out of harm's way. But if, as appears to be the case, there is active defection in the capital, as well as open revolution at the extremities of his dominions, we may conclude that the dynasty of Santa Anna is drawing to a close, and that a new act in the drama of Mexican affairs is at hand, involving a decisive revolution in the government of the whole confederacy.

Let us suppose that the Northern revolutionists are successful, and that Alvarez, marching from the West upon the central capital, expels the Dictator and takes his place in the name of the revolutionists, the question arises, what is to follow? A counter revolution to supplant Alvarez, or the division of the country into two or three or half a dozen independent republics, after the fashion of the States which once formed the republic of Central America? We cannot tell-we cannot very clearly conjecture; but it is quite likely that after thirty odd years of revolutionary and ruinous, and bloody and demoralizing experiments at self-government, the intelligent and influential of the Mexican people will second the movement of Carvajal, and carry over the whole republic. from the Rio Grande to Yucatan, and from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan, in favor of annexation to the great North American Union.

Meantime we have had some hints that Santa Anna and General Gadsden have been talking over the cession of another slice of Chibaahua and Sonors and Lower California, for another supply in hard cash of ten or fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. Upon this point we have a word of advice to suggest to the administration, and especially to Marcy, responsible for its diplomacy, and to Guthrie, responsible for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys." Let all negotiations entered into, or projected, for the acquisition of more territory from Mexico be suspended until the struggle shall have been decisively settled between Santa Anna and the revolutionists We have already paid ten millions of dollars for the subjugation of the Mexican people, and their reduction to a despotism. Is not that enough from a democratic administration supposed to sympathize with the sublime doctrine of squatter sovereignty?

Let there be no further contributions from our public treasury to support his Serene Highness, who does not scruple to sell the land of his people to enable him the better to rule them as their master. The thing is inconsistent with American notions of "non-intervention," and is bad policy besides, in a financial view. What folly it is to be paying, every two or three years, ten, fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for a strip of Mexican territory, when, if we let them alone and sbut off all supplies to Santa Anna, the whole country, within a year or two, may be offered to us as a free gift, "without money and without price," by the sovereign people thereof. At this moment the troops and the arms employed by his Serene Highness in the desperate task of reducing his unwilling people to submission, were paid for, or procured, through the ten mil. lions of our money, thrown away for the purchase of that frightful desert known as the Gadsden country.

We advise Secretary Guthrie to set his face against all Gadsden treaties, from this time henceforward, in reference to Mexico. All his surplus revenues will be wanted for more use ful objects than the purchase of Mexican wild lands which we may have in good time for nothing. It strikes us that Santa Anna has been a sort of pet with Marcy, ever since they let him into Mexico in 1846; but we think the time has come when his Serene Highness may be dropped as a bad bargain. That " pass," during the Mexican war, was a disastrons blunder, and the Gadsien treaty was a very sorry affair, both as a land speculation and as a bit of diplomacy. Let us have no more such treaties, however pinched and straitened Marcy's Mexican pet may be for the needful supplies with which to 'crush out" the last vestiges of the liberties of his people.

We presume that Mr. Pierce, Marcy and all concerned, will see to it that our treaty obligations with Mexico are not violated by American fillbusters in this civil war; and that our side of the Rio Grande shall not become a military rendezvous for Carvajal and his associates. But, on the other hand, let no more sinews of war be supplied to Santa Anna. Let the doctrine of fair play and " non-intervention" be faithfully adhered to on our part, as between the Dictator and the revolutionists Above all, with " manifest destiny" looming up into such bold relief that no man can doubt the final issue, let no more money be wasted by our Cabinet upon Gadaden treatica.

The Awayst Elections. Five States will hold their general elections

during the month of August, to wit :-As will be seen by the above, the elections in Tennessee and North Carolina will take place

on the 2d proxime. In the former State a Governor and ten members of Congress are to be chosen, and the most intense excitement has manifested itself during the canvass, as our readers have been able to judge by the various letters and speeches from the distinguished men of the State, which we have from time to time given. The contest will be strictly between the democrats and Know Nothings, no other party having ventured on an organization The old whig party seems to have been effectually used up in Tennessee, and the leaders and members thereof are pretty equally distributed between the Know Nothings democrats.

The following is as complete a of the candidates as far as we have been to obtain them :-

Dem.
Andrew Judicises,
FOR MEMBERS OF COM Meredith P. Gentry. K. N.
Nathaniel G. Payler.
William H. Sneed.
William H. Felk. 6—Geo. W. Jones, 7—John V. Wright, 8—Granville G. 10rbitt, William J. Straybern Fellz K. Zelliceter. Emerson Etheridge. Thomas Rivers. -David M. Currin,

Mr. Watkins is an independent Know Nothing democratic candidate in the First district; and Mr. Freeman is running as a whig anti-Know Nothing anti-Nebraska independent in the

In North Carolina there will be ne State officers elected, and the election will therefore be only for members of Congress, Legislature and county officers. As in Tennessee, the battle will be fought single handed between the democratic party and the new American organization, totally divested of all outside influences. The following are the nominations:-

Dis. Dev. Roberts of congarsa.

L—H. M. Shaw. Robert T. Pa.

2—Thomas Ruffin, Tremas J La.

3—Warres Winslew, David Reid.

4—L. O'B. Branch, James B. Sher Solvent T. Paine Tromas J Labrim. David Reid. James B Shepard. Edwin G. Reade. R. C. Puryear. Samuel N. Stowe. L. B Carmichael. Albert b. Scales, Burton S. Craige, Thomas L. Clingman,

The Know Nothing nominees are equally divided between the two old parties, four being whigs and four democrats; and in the Fifth dis trict, where the democrats have made no nomination, Hon. John Kerr, whig, is running as the anti-Know Nothing candidate.

On Monday, the 6th August, Kentucky, Ala bams and Texas will vote for State officers and Members of Congress, which will close the elections for the summer, and make the United States House of Representatives complete, with the exception of the representations of four States, viz:-Time for Election. No. of Members

Georgis Oct. 1
Louislana Nov. 5
Maryland Nov. 7
Mississippi Nov. 5 and 6 In Kentucky the con est will also be between the democrats and Know Nothings, both parties having put forward leaders upon which they can with confidence rely, and both have marshalled their forces in the true political style adopted in the days of Jackson and Clay. The following are the candidates of both par-

Governor Beverly I. Clark,
Lieut. Gov. Beviah Magoffis,
Treasurer James H Garrard,
Autorney Gen. Robert W. Woolley,
Auditor. J A. Grinstead,
Land Register Thomas J. Frazier,
Sup. Pub. Ins. J D. Mathews,
Pres. Beard of
Int. Imp. James M. Nesbitt,
D. R. Haggard. K. N.
Charles S. Morehead
James G. Hardy.
R. C. Wintersmith.
James Harlan.
Thomas S. Page.
Antrew McKinley.

int. Imp.... James M. Neebitt,
FOR MAMBERS OF CONC.

Lem.
1—Heary C. Barnett,
2—Samuel O. Peyten,
S—J. P. Bates,
4—A. G. Talbott,
5—Josbua H. Jevett,
5—Josbua H. Jevett,
5—J. M. Edliott,
7—William Preston,
8—James A. Harrison,
9—R. H. Stanics,
1. M. L. OF CONGRESS,

K. N.

Willie G. Hughee.

John P. Campbell.

W. L. Underwood.

Fountain T. Fox.

C. G. Wintersmith.

George W. Punlap.

Humphrey Marshall.

Alexander K. Murchell.

L. M. Cox.

Besides the above, J. H. Trabue, democrat, is running as an independent candidate in the Second district, and William Preston, anti-Know Nothing whig, is on his own book in the

In Alabama, a Governor and seven members of Congress are to be elected; and in this State. too, the contest will be between the democrats and Know Nothings. The canvass has been a warm one, and the strength of the two parties will no doubt be fully shown in the result of the vote for Governor.

The following are the candidates :-

FOR GOVERNOR. George D. Shortbridge FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

K. N. Dis.
Dem.
1-James A Stallworth,
2-Eli Shorter,
3-James F Dowdall,
4-Sydenham Moore, 4-Sydenham Meore, Stephen F. Hale, Corge S Houston, W. ls Saith, G.-W. R. W. Coth, James M. Adams, 7-Sampson W. Louis, William B. Martin, In the Second district C. Robinson, who is

opposed to both parties, and to any national organization, is running as a Southern rights independent candidate; Hugh N. Crawford, independent, is up in the Third, and General Robinson, secession democrat, and William H. Crenshaw, Union whig, are in opposition to the regularly nominated candidates in the Fourth

In Texas the old party lines are entirely obliterated, and even the factions have been sub divided by local questions. The democrats, at the time of our last advices, had not formed State ticket, although Governor Pease was running by common consent for re-election. The Know Nothings had held their State convention and nominated the following ticket, which had also been endorsed by a river improvement convention :-

Covernor - D. C. Dickson.

Lieut. Covernor - W. G. W. Jowers

Commissioner General Land Office-Stephen Orceby.

We find the following candidates running for Congress :-

First District—George W. Chilion, dem. John T. Mills, K. N.; L. D. Evnan, ind.; Mat. Ward, ind., Second District—Peter H. Bell, dem.; John Hausock, dem.; C. W. Buckley, ind.

The result of these elections, especially in North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, will indicate to a very considerable extent the strength or weakness of the Know Nothings in the South. The Virginia election, clogged with the abominable and seditious doings of the outside Know Nothing Massachusetts Legislature, was not a fair test. The new party in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, since they have cut aloof from the anti-slavery wing of the North, and proclaimed their Philadelphia platform, can do better. Let the American party in the three States aforesaid remember that the cohesion of New York and the campaign of 1856 may depend very much upon these August elections. From the Old North State around to the Onle river, both parties are sanguine of success, and

de philess the entire strength of the democracy, without regard to the administration, will be brought out against the Know Nothings. It is incombent, therefore, upon this party to bring their whole force to bear upon these Southern elections.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH -In another column we give a significant article from the Retmond Whig, on the subject of the recent ontrage to Mr. Wheeler and his servants at

It is no longer sufficiently expressive of the actual condition of things in this country to say there is a tendency to the formation of two great sectional parties. It is already a movement-a decided, active movement. The North is being drilled into a plan of warfare against the institutions of the South. No effort is lost to inflict injury upon citizens of the South-no means unemployed to impress upon them the idea that we will not perform the obligations of the constitution in reference to slaves. Mas sachusetts is in open rebellion; Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, and, indeed, the whole North, are rapidly moving to the same point.

That the end of all this, unless checked by timely action, will be the organization of the two great sections of the Union into hostile parties-that it will drive the South to the defence of its property and the protection of its citizers-that it will sink the government lato a relentless fend and a servile war, it requires no prophet to foretell.

When the constitution fails to secure the erds for which it was adopted, not all the glorions memories of the past, not all the material wealth and prosperity of the present, not all the premises of the future, can sustain it as a covenant of the union of the States. If there was no other reason than that which requires nearly half the parties to the compact to surrender rights which are guaranteed by it, on the mere demand of the other consrtners, it would be sufficient to insure the downfall of the government. Not only the rights secured must be held sacred, but the opinions of those on titled to their enforcement ought also to be respected.

It is folly to expect to reap the fruits of union without complying with its essential conditions. Situated as the United States are with reference to slavery, and the condition of public sentiment touching its tendencies and uses, it is impossible not to see that an issue precipitated upon that question must end in the most fatal consequences to both sections. There is no government when it fails, by the deliberate action of ite parts, to fulfil its just obligations. The substitution of mere moral disinfectants for solemn covenants forfeited-the repeated assertions that a legal outrame will end in wealth and prosperity to the supposed injured party-will do little to preserve the government or to satisfy the sufferer. We commend this subject to thoughtful men in the

City Taxes.-For what purpose the blunderers who compile the estimates of city taxes omitted, in the table first published, all the estimates for school purposes, that for lamps and gas, that to make up for the deficiency in taxation in 1854, the quarter mill tax to make up the State tax, and a variety of other items amounting altogether to about \$1,728,000, we can only conjecture; certain it is that according to the table sent in to the Supervisors on Tuesday, the total levy was stated to be \$2,393,600, which every one saw fell considerably short of the true sum. On Wednesday, the correct estimate was printed, showing the whole amount required to be \$4,121,260, or \$1,727,660 more than the report of the first day's procredings of the Board of Supervisore had stated as the sum needful.

It is presumable that the Comptroller is responsible for the careless omission in the first assessment roll of the personal property of nonresidents. Mr Flagg surely knew of the recent law: one is at a loss to imagine from what cause he could have neglected a duty so plainly devolved upon him. Whatever the reason may have been, it is quite clear that the assessment roll would have contained a specification of \$14,500,000 less taxable property than it should have shown, and the non-residents would have escaped taxation once more, had it not been for the vigilance displayed by Alderman Ely, who refused to pass it without the insertion of the omitted item. Whatever motives may have been at work, it is plain they influenced the Alderman less than the Comptroller. The item-the exact figures being \$14,491,130-was through his influence added to the assessment roll, and some \$170,000 are thus saved to the city, in spite of Comptroller Flagg. It is not a little curious that so many of the

old municipal reformers and members of the redoubtable Peter Cooper party should turn up as non-residents in this supplementary schodule. It is hardly necessary to mention names; but it appears that a number of those who a couple of years ago made such a hubbub about the increase of taxes and the necessity for paralyzing checks on the city, were in reality quite disinterested on the subject. They did business here; enjoyed the protection afforded by the police and military; were benefitted by all the municipal regulations respecting cleanliness; had their property watched by the fire companies; but when it came to payingwby, they lived in Europe, or among the musquitoes on Long Island, in some dreary flat in Jersey, or in the fever-and ague marshes of Staten Island, and paid \$2 a year for all taxes. That these men-whether municipal reformers or not-should escape taxation; that they should enjoy the benefits of a system which they abused, though it was chesp enough to them, was not at all to be expected or desired. And though the negligence or partiality of Mr. Flagg very nearly secured them another year's cheap living and exemption from taxes we may congratulate ourselves that the mis chief was discovered in time, and that the day of cheap bliss for the non-residents are over.

THREE STRANGE POLITICIANS AT WASHINGron.-Our Wa-hington correspondent informs us that a number of leading New York politicians were in the former city the other day, and that John Cochrane, George Sanders and Mike Walsh were conspicuous among them. Our informant, in view of this unsensonable gathering at the deserted national capital, asks "What's up?" So do we. Possibly some cheme is afoot for the rennion of the New York democracy upon some new Kitchen Cabinet platform. But we cannot, upon that hypothesis, account for the presence of George Sanders in Washington with John Cochrane and Mike Walsh. The first, we believe, is a Know Nothing, and in favor of George Law against the feld; the second is Mr. Pierce's bottleholder in Tammany Hall, and the third is a hard shell disgusted with all sorts of parties and politicians, and only ambitions for the shades and the cool philosophy of private life. Perhaps, however, they were all three at Washington together in reference to some Kitchen Cabinet town lot or land speculation in Wisconsin, Kansas or California. What's up? Who

Young AFRICA ONCE MORE-COLORED MEN TO BE NOMINATED FOR OFFICE.-Two or three weeks since we had occasion to comment upon the calling of a State Convention of colored men, to meet at Troy on the first of September. We pointed out to the free negroes of this State the hypocritical course of the white abolitionists, and took occasion to commend the action of the leaders of the Young Africa party, in coming out boldly and endeavoring to emancipate themselves from the control of those designing white men, who, under the cloak of philanthropy, have swindled the negro out of his hard earned savings.

We are pleased to learn that our counsels have had their proper weight, and in testimony thereof we present the subjoined letter from one of the signers of the call for the Troy Convention :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALEANY, July 24, 1855.

I see by the HERALD of this day week, that you have spoken of the convention which is to meet at froy on the first Tuesday in September. Your notice, sir, of that convention, has, it appears, created a great deal of uneasiness among my white abolition friends. I see nothing wrong in the gentlemnly article of the HERALD.

My white abolition friends charge me with trying to make divisions in the abolition ranks—of creating prejudice against color. Now, sir, twenty five years of experience convinces me that if we, the colored people, are to be anything, we must commence the work ourselves; we can bet er the condition of one another by being united. I go in for colored men publishing newspapers, their being educated for school teachers, and giving our children education to become farmers and mechanics, and to follow all industrial purruits to secure an honest Hveilbood.

It is true that I did get up a call for a Coloral deal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

and to follow all industrial pursuits to secure an nonest livelibood. It is true that I did get up a call for a Colored State Convention, and I am not ashamed to call it a Colored Convention. I want the colored people of this State to meet together for the purpose of holding a political sometion. We want to nominate colored men for office. We have able and intelligent men among us, and we intend to neminate Frederick Bougless for member of Assembly from the county of Morroe; James W. Duffin, from the county of Renselaer. For the Senate, Dr. J. McCane Smith, from his district in the city of New York, and a number of other worthy colored men; and we want our while abolition friends to come up and support this ticket.

icket.

I am very sorry that your article has made our friends we have not had thirty thousand dollars put into our hands for presses and other purposes. If the colored sopple of this Shate had received that amount, we might have had two daily papers is flourishing circumstances. I should not have had to struggle with my paper so many years as I have been obliged to do. We have a right to call a National State Convention when we think it will be for the best interest of our people.

My only object in writing this is to give you an insight into our just meaning. I remain, your humble servant, S. MYERS.

We have always been in favor of emigration and colonization, both for the free blacks and for those who are held to service and labor. The abolition organs have abused us without stint for advocating this doctrine, because they knew that the departure of the negroes from the United States would deprive them of a great deal of money which they receive by voluntary contributions of the free colored men in the North. We are glad to see that the colored men have resolved to put an end to this windling, and to make an effort in their own behalf previous to the hegira which must take place sooner or later.

The convention at Troy will put in nomination for the Senate and Assembly such men as Dr. Smith, Fred Douglass, and our correspondent, Mr. Myers. These persons have often been lauded to the skies by white aboutionists, and the result will be considered as a test of their sincerity. Will the white sympathisers come forward and vote for these men? Will Greeley and Raymend, chiefs of the Seward free soilers, accept the tickets thus nominated? If they do not, let us hear no more fine-spun arguments about the elevation of the colored race, from such sources.

Young Africa has waked up.

"SATAN IN THE CAMP." - One of our evening cotemporaries discloses a dreadful state of things at work in the Know Nothing lodges of Seward, with the tempting bait of a Northern anti-slavery alliance for the Presidency, have been scattering the seeds of discord and disruntion in the American camp all over the State, and are still at it. Thus, we are assured that Satan and his imps are in every Council, and that Thurlow We d holds the reins.

Now, according to our information, there were, a month ago, 185,000 enrolled members of the regular American Councils of this State The Seward coalition vote last fall was a little over 156,000; the vote for Seymour (democrat), falling only three hundred or so behind that of Clark, also exceeded 156,000; that for Bronson (democratic hard shell) was less than 40,000. while the Know Nothing vote for Ullman was something over 120,000. If the Know Nothings, therefore, have since increased to 185,000, they are the most powerful party in the State. They have only to hold together to carry the State; while, on the other hand, they will gain nothing, and lose everything, by junction with the Seward alliance or a split upon the nigger question.

We think the Know Nothings have acted wisely in dispensing with the State Council, at first proposed to be held at Syracuse in September, simultaneously with the piebald conventions of the Seward negro worshippers. Let the new party keep aloof from these seditions conspirators against the Union, and let the Know Nothing strength be concentrated upon an independent movement in November in this State, and the results will give them the inside track for a general reorganization for the national sweepstakes in 1856, of seventy-five millions a year for at least four years in succession. Let Satan and his imps be expelled from the camp. Let the negro question wait awhile. Kansas meantime will take care of itself. State issues such as the Liquor law—the question of taxes, official corruptions, &c., are the proper subjects for our November canvass, especially as neither the election of a United States, Senator nor of a solitary member of Congress depends upon the result.

POPULATING SHAKER VILLAGES .- We learn that a deputation from the Snaker village of Lebanon, in this State, consisting of a brother in the faith, and two sisters, are now in this city on the mission of hunting proselytes and children to keep up the population of their village. As celibacy is part of their religious belief, and no sexual intercourse permitted, their only mode of keeping up their society is by prosely tizing children, and rearing them in their settlements. On Tuesday this deputation visited Randall's Island, and by permission of the Ten Governors secured twenty children from the institution there - eleven boys and nine girls. The children on the island -some nine bundred - when the Shakers arrived, were all stood up ina row, and they were allowed to take their pick from among them. Aside from the ridica-

ons dogmas which will be taught them, the shildren could not be placed in a home where they will be made more comfortable, or where more pains will be taken to contribute to their happiness. From here the deputation will visit Philadelphia and other cities. We understand the society at Lebanon are allowed to have five hundred children in their village continually, while at the present time they have but about three hundred.

BEHIND THE AGE .- The Democratic State Convention of Vermont the other day adopted a series of resolutions approving and commending the policy of President Pierce's administration. We presume that they included the bombardment of Greytown, as the most definite measure of Mr. Pierce's war policy. In Tammany Hall the "unterrified" are a little further advanced. They have adopted the saving alternative of dropping the administration. The Green Mountain democracy are behind the

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. POSTMASTERS APPOINTED APPOINTMENTS TO AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1865. The President has appointed as Postmasters A. G. Brown, at San Antonio, Texas; and William Bell, at

Newark, Ohio. Postmaster General Campbell left here this morning for Philadelphia. He will be absent several weeks. Among the recent appointments to the army, from

civil life, are the following:—
ASSISTANT SURGEON.—James T. Gluselin, of Maryland
MILITARY STORRESPER.—William R. Andrews, of New

ASSISTANT SUGGEON .—James T. Gluselin, ef Maryland MILITARY STORRESPER.—William R. Andrews, of New York.

CAPTAINS.—John Dunnovant, of South Carolina; Edward W. B. Newby, of Illinois.

First Lieutenants.—Charles Radziminski, ef Leuisiana; Alonzo Loring, of Virginia; Edwin R. Merrifield, of Michigas; Robert H. Davis, of Miss.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Francis C. Armstrong, Charles J. Lynde, of Texas; Benry B. Livingston, James J. Dana, Beall C. Compton, New York: R. Charles H. Riddist, Nerth Carolina; James B. Witherell, Edward J. Brocks, Michigas; Charles H. Webber, A. S. Coolidge, Heary A. Sargent, Edmund Freeman, Massachusettis; Waterman Falmer, Jr., John Sargeant, William Wilkins Hardy, Ralph Abercrombie, Pennsylvania; Douglass Ramsay, Wm. M. Graham, Venerando Pulezri, Wm. Stretch Abert, District of Columbis; John G. Taylor, Nathaniel Wichliffe, Kentucky; Wm. Butler, Kansas; George Garner, Wm. C. Spensor, Aaron A. Hardcastle, Thomas B. Kebis, Jasse B. Wharton, Maryland; Ra-mond Fairfax, J. Thomas Goode, Walter Jones, Wm. F. Lee, Virginia; Francis B. Schaffer, California; Dunbar R. Ransom, Vermont; George P. Thrie, New Jersey; John Drysdale, Florida; James E. Powell, Maine; John D. McCall, lowa; James A. Morrow, Cennecticut; Edwis A. Morrison, New Mexice; St. Clair Dearing, Arthur Shazi, Georgia; Murray Randolph, Mississippi; Wm. B. Reynolds, Illinois; John R. Cook, Thomas F. Smith, Misscuri; Thomas Grey, Wm. K. Leer, States unknown.

Among the promotions are Benjamin L. Eeall and Thomason Morris, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Among the promotions are Benjamin L. Beall and The following named Captains are promoted to Ma-

ors:—Charles A. May, Francis Taylor, Samuel P. Heun-celman, Theophilus H. Holmes, Geo. H. Thomas, Robert S. Garnett, John Sedgwick. .
Officers promoted and appointed are to join their re spective companies and stations without delay. President Pierce has pardoned Jacob Slingerland, convioted of fraud on the Pension Office, and Wm. Tinemer

s sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for robbing the Wm. Guy, Esq., a well known citizen of Baltimore, has leased the National Hotel here for a term of years.

Kansas Annexing Territory.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1855.
The Kansas Herakl of the 14th inst. announces the project of annexing the whole of Platte county, in Misseuri, by purchase, to the Kansas Territory. It is stated that the Missouri Legislature will meet in Novem-

Yellow Fever at New Orleans

New Orleans, July 21, 1855. Yellow fever is increasing in this city. At the hospital during last week there were sixty-three deaths. At present, however, it is of a mild type.

The Yellow Fever at Gosport, Va. DALTIMORE, July 28, 1855.

There were three new cases and two deaths by yellew fever at Gosport, Va , yesterday. The disease still confined to the infected district.

Loss by the Burning of the Verandah Hotel. Baltimons, July 26, 1855.

The less by the burning of the Verandah Hotel at New Orleans is put down at \$150,000. The stores beneath it

and other property were destroyed. Iliness of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence. Boston, July 26, 1855

but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Canadian Firemen at Detroit.

The Mayor, Council and about two hundred firemen. from London, Canada, visited us to day, and were en-tertained by the city. Among the speeches made was a short one by General Case.

New Origans, July 21, 1866.
Cotton unchanged, business limited and buyers de-manding a reduction. Sales to day 350 bales.

BUFFALO, July 26-12/5 P M.

Fleur-Limited demand; no sales of importance.

Wheat duli and lower; sales 100 bushels white Michigan, at \$2 25; cto bushels She boygan winter, at \$1 60 a \$2 20; new Ohio and Mediterraneau, at \$1 75. Corn-Fair demand. Recaipts to-day larger; stock good and market lower. Sales, 16,000 bushels, by boat leads, at 16c Oats lower. Sales, 18,000 bushels, at 48c. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET. At our cattle market to day, 570 head of beeves were offered; 110 were driven Eastward, and the remainder sold at rates ranging from 38 to 39 75 met. Hogs scarce; sales at \$7 75 a \$8 25 per 100 Pos.

Interesting from Russia.
THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO PRINCE GORTSCHA-

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO PRINCE GORPSCHAKOFF.

On the 27th of June, the Emperor Alexander wrote toPrince Gortachaboff in the following terms:—
Prince Michael Dmitriewisch—Your constantly useful
services and honorable dianterestedness attending the
defence of Sensatopol, which has no equal in history,
have given you a right on my constant favor.

Lately, only on the 18th of June, the treeps commanddo by you have resisted the attack made by the enemy
on the left fishs of our line of defences, and have thereby covered themselves with glory. I order you to express my thanks to these troops for their perseverance,
bravery and intrepidity. At the same time, it is my
wish to express to you personally my acknowledgment
of this glorious victory of the Russian arms; and I,
therefore, command that the regiment of rifles of
Briansk, of which you are the chief, shall henceforth
bear your mame.

PRINCE GORTECHAKOPF'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

therefore, command that the regiment of rifles of Briansk, of which you are the chief, shall beneaforth bear your name.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOPF'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

After the affair of the 18th of June, Prince Gortschaheff issued the following proclamation to the troops.—

REGISTS OF INKERMANN, June 19.

Compades—The sanguinary combat of yesterday and the defeat of a despairing enemy have again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Rasels over you as a debt of gratitude, which she will pay. Thousands of our commades in arms have sealed with their blood the oath they had taken, and have thus releemed the word I gave the Emperor, our common father. Accept may best thanks for it.

Compades, considerable reinforcements are on their way to us from every part of our holy Russia. They will soon be here Oppose as you have hitherts done year man y chests to the muricrous balls of our impious enumes, and dis as thousands of our coursels have bitherts done, sword in hand, in an honorable struggle, man against man, obest against chest, rather than violate the cast you have sworn to the Emperor and to our country, to keep Sebastopol.

Soldiers, the caemy is beaten, driven back with enormous loss. Allow your commander to repeat his gratitude to you in the name of the Emperor, and august monarch, in the name of our country, of our holy and orthodor Russia. The hour is approaching when the pride of the enemy will be lowered, their armies aweyt from our soil like chaff blown away by the wind. Till then let us put trust in God, and let us fight for the Emperor and for our country.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO TURKEY IN ASIA.

[From the lovalite Russe.]

and squadron of the day be read to every company and squadron of the army. GOBTSCHAKOFF.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO TURKEY IN ASIA.

Gen. Mouravief, commander in chief of the Canadaian corps, announces, under date of June 18 and 14, that our treops have crossed the Turkish frontier, and occupied a part of the Pashalic of Karr. The following art the cetails he transmits:

As soon as the whole of the active corps had been concentrated in the neighborhood of Alexandropal and Akalaklaki, we intered the Turkish territory in three columns—the left under the command of Major General Count Nyrod, which left Alexandrood on the 5th of June marched through Takhalis and Parvall on Agija Kalathe entiral, commanded by Leutenant General Prime Carling, which had a manufacted through Takhalis and Parvall on Agija Kalathe entiral, commanded through Takhalis and Parvall on Agija Kalathe entiral, commanded through Takhalis and Parvall on Agija Kalathe entiral, commanded through Takhalis and Parvall on Agija Kalathe entiral, commanded through Takhalis in the June.